THE FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

CHICAGO'S WORLD'S FAIR BILL DE. LAYED IN THE BENATE. Senator Blackburn Announces That There Will Be Opposition to Its Passage-Neumine Cockrell Objects to a \$100,000

Monument to Gen, Stark - The War Cinime Bill Provokes a Breezy Discus-sion in the Mouse Between Republicans, WASHINGTON, April 18 .- On motion of Mr. Plumb, the Senate this morning voted to take up for consideration the bill to forfeit cer-

tain ratiroad lands. Mr. Dolph moved to proceed to executive

Mr. Hawley-I have given notice two or three times that I would call up the bill concerning the International Exposition. I am bound to press it, because it is simply justice to the people of Chicago, who are waiting anxiously to begin work, and not only justice to them, but to the manufacturers and others who may contemplate exhibiting there-foreigners as well as Americans. I am instructed by the committee and am under constant pressure to call it up. I have applied privately to the Senator from Kansas (Mr. Plumb), and I do so now to allow his bill to lie over until the Senate can consider this Exhibition bill.

Mr. Dolph-That bill would undoubtedly occupy all the afternoon. If there be unantmous consent that it shall be voted on at 2 o'clock I will yield; but I cannot postpone longer than that hour the motion for an executive session.

Mr. Hawley-I am very sure that no executive business will suffer between now and

Mr. Cullom-Allow me to appeal to the Senater from Oregon to withdraw his motion for one moment. Mr. Dolph-I am willing to yield for a state-

Mr. Cullom-I simply desire to state that, so far as I am able to learn, there will be no long discussion, if any at all, on the bill relating to the World's Fair. Mr. Blackburn-Yes, there will be a good

Mr. Cullom-Whether there will or not, it will certainly not take a long time; and I think that every Senator realizes that, if there is to be a World's Fair held in 1892 or 1893, the necessary legislation ought to be enacted as soon as possible. I hope that the Senator from Oregon will allow the Senaror from Connecticut
to bring the bill up for consideration.

Mr. Dolph—The indications from the other
side are that the bill would occupy the whole
afternoon. I must, therefore, insist on my

side are that the bill would occupy the whole afternoon. I must, therefore, insist on my motion.

Mr. Flumb—The bill that is before the Senate on my motion is a very important one, and should have become a law four or flive, or ten years are. Action upon it should not be delayed; and still I agree that there are some matters which for the time being might take precedence of it, providing they did not occupy too much time. I should be glad to have the Senate consider the bill in relation to the Word's Fair, and I should also like to have the purpose of the Senator from Oregon attended to in executive session; but if we are to have indefinite debate on the Cheago bill. I shall feel like insisting and I shall insist, that we shall go on with the Land Grant Forieiture bill. Now, if some adjustment can to made, by unanimous consent or otherwise. I am willing to yield; but not indefinitely.

The vote was taken on Mr. Dolph's motion, and it was acreed to—yeas 32, nays 25—all the negative votes coming from Republicans. The galleries were then (1 o'clock) cleared and the doors closed.

Plumb asked unanhnous consent to have Land Fortelture bill laid before the Senate Monday morning as the "unfinished busi-

ness."
The clerk read the title of the Pension Examiners bill as the "unfinished business;" but that was not in accordance with Mr. Plumb's purpose, and he manifested much annoyance and displeasure.
Mr. Harris asked what was now the "unfinished lusiness." ished busine-s."
The Presiding Officer (Mr. Frye)—The Clerk has reported the unfinished business of the

has reported the number of the day.

Mr. Plumb-The bill which I have named was taken up to-day, and was not displaced by

was taken unto-day, and was not displaced by the executive session.

The Presiding Officer—It was taken up in the morning heur before 2 o'clock, and is the "unfinished business" in the morning hour.

Mr. Plumb—I asked the Chair to make a certain request. I do not see why the Chair denied it; but I wish to call attention to the fact that the Chair did deny it. I asked unanimous consent for a certain purpose.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator asked unanimous consent that the "unfinished business" for Monday.

Mr. Plumb—I beg the Chair's parden. I named the order of business and the nature of the bill. I do not care anything about it.

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Kansas asks unanimous consent that the following bill—

following bills were taken from the cal-The tiouse bill providing the terms and places of holding the courts of the United States in the district of Minneous (with amendments and a conference asked). The Senate (iii appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Havernil Mass.

The House bid, increasing to \$500,000 the Hmit of expenses for public cuitaines at Troy, N. Y.

The Senate Bid to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Nissouri Elser between the city of Chamberiain in Bruie county and Lymau county, South Dakota. The Sanate bill increasing the pension to the widow of Gen. Mirey to 8:5 a mouth. The longes bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longes bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the pension to the widow of the longest bill increasing the longest billion bi

ding at Newark N J. from \$3.400 to be on the

The senate bill donating Lake Contrary, Missouri, to the city of St. Joseph.

On motion of Mr. Hawley the Senate took up and agreed to consider immediately, after the morning business on Monday hext, the House bill to provide for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, by holding an international exhibition of arts industries, manufactures, and the product of the soil, mine, and sea in the city of Chicago.

Air. Blair asked unanimous consent to take from the calendar and pass the Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a monument to Gen. Stark at Manchester. N. H.

Mr. Cockrell- How long is Gen. Stark dead?

Mr. Blair—He died in 1811. He was the oldest tieneral of the Revolutionary war at the

Mr. Blair—He died in 1811. He was the oldest General of the Revolutionary war at the time of his death.

Mr. Cockrell—I think we had better take care of the livinghaxaayers. I hardly think it propeg to appropriate \$50,000 to raise a menument to Gen. Stark at this laic day. We can lot it rest a little longer. It is now 5%, and I think we had better adjourned.

Gen. Stark at this hale day. We can let it rest a little longer. It is now 6%, and I think we had befor adjourn.

Mr. Blair—Then the Senator's idea is that we have not set it rest quite long enough. Gen. Stark was really the man who won the battles of Bunker Hill and of Trenton and of Bennington. He did more to make us an independent pation than any man who lought in the levelutionary war, save Washington himself. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection.

Mr. Cockrell—I think his a great waste of the public money at this time. I have just as much a mirati n for the grand deeds and gorious record Gen. Mark as anybody else; but as he has done without a menument for nearly a century it will not be hard to wait a little lenger, just a little lenger, just a little lenger, just a little lenger, it is an inopportune time to take money from the pockets portune time to take money from the pockets

d the people.

Mr. idair—Then I understand the Senator as blecting to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. Cockrell—I must object to it.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill; but the friends of the private calendar mustered sufficient force to defeat the motion

Mr. Cannon of Illinois submitted a disagreeing conference report upon the National Zoo bill. The report having been agreed to, Mr. Cannon moved that the House insist upon its amendment which requires the District of Columbia to bear half the burden of the expense of the maintenance of the park.

Mr. McComas of Maryland protested against saddling upon the people of the District any of the expense of a national enterprise, especially when those people had not asked for the park. Mr. Cannon said that if the Benate Insisted in its disagreement to the House amendment, as far as he was concerned, the zoo might go into "inno-vous desuetade." Haughter. The motion to insit was agreed to list to 27, and no further conference was asked for. Mr. Henderson of Illnois reported the River and Harbor Appropriation bid, and it was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The House these went into Committee of the Whole iMr. Allen of Michigan in the chair on the private calendar.

The Court of Claims bill was the first on the easudar, the pending motion the leng on he resolution offered by Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin to report the bill back with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Rules for an investigation of the status of the measure in connection with the rules of the flouse. The resolution was lost—67 to 17.

The next question was on the point of order raised by Mr. Kerr of lows, that the Committee on War Claims had no privaticition of the bill. This point was overruled.

Mr. Thomas oflered a resolution that the bill be reported back to the House with the resaddling upon the people of the District any of

This point was overrised.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution that the bill
be reported back to the House with the rec-

ommendation that it be recommitted, with instructions to the Committee on War Claims to inquire into the loyalty of each claimant. Mr. Thomas said that the bill contained 285 claims based on pretended findings of the Court of Claims. Of this number there were five cases where there had been no indings transmitted to Congress. In 176 cases the usual method of ascertaining the loyalty of the parties had not been followed. The Committee on War Claims had bunched these 235 claims together without any examination or investigation. The Secretary of War had transmitted to the committee since the report of the bill a statement showing that in eighty-four cases the claimant had filed vouchers for supplies furnished to the Confederate army, or subscribed in the Confederate army, or subscribed in the Confederate army, or subscribed to the Confederate army, or subscribed in the Confederate army or subscribed in the Confederate

Mr. Houk of Tennessee—It is not so much the incorrupt,
Mr. Houk of Tennessee—It is not so much the corruptness as a desire to kill the bill. We know that the induced behind this movement is to kill the bill and to prevent any claim be-Mr. Kerr of Iowa-I made the first move-Mr. Houk-1 don't say you are an influence.

Alr. Flour-Tools say you are a fill auchier.]

Mr. Kerr-I raised the point of order without any influence from any man and when the gentleman says that there is any influence here to kill the bill he makes a statement without foundation: in fact, I hurl it back in his teeth. [Laughter.]

Mr. Houk-You will achieve a glorious result. I had no reference to your influence.

illiferent.

Mr. Houk—That is not true. At no time will I pay the claim of a distoyal person, but I don't wan't to see loval claims buried by reterring them to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. Thomas then cited instances of apparent hislopatry on the part of claimants uniter the bill as an evidence of necessity for further investigation by the Committee on War Claims before passing the bill.

Mr. Stockdale of Mississipul argued that the fact that a man had signed a voucher for fur-

Mr. Stockdale of Mississippil argued that the fact that a man had sizued a voucher for furnishing supplies to the Confederate army was no proof of his disloyalty. If he had not signed the voucher his property would have been taken from him anyway, and he would have received no pay for it.

Mr. Houk spoke for the loyal men of the South, declaring that if it had not been for the Union men of that section, the Confederacy would have succeeded.

would have succeeded.

Mr. McComas then made the proposition that the bill be recommitted for investigation, with instructions to the Committee on War Claims to report it back within two weeks—the bill to retain its place on the calendar.

Mr. Groavenor of Ohio said that the gentleman from Tennessee Mr. Houk had no right to impugn the motives of members who were opposed to the consideration of the pending measure. He had no such standing in this House, nor had any other man, as to give him the right to say that a member who opposed a procedure like this was actuated by unworthy motives.

the right to say that a member who opposed a procedure like this was actuated by unworthy motives.

Mr. Houk—To whom to you refer?

Mr. Grosvenor—I refer to the distinguished gentleman from East Tennessee.

Mr. Houk—And the gentleman from Tennessee has information that the gentleman from Ohio has boasted that he will defeat any legislation coming from the War Claims Committee. The gentleman from Ohio has no such standing that he can come and lecture me or any one else without being retorted to in kind.

Mr. Grosvenor—The gentleman has no occasion to get up in such a way. I have repelled the unfair and unjust intimation that there was a power behind the members opposed to this bill pushing them forward. I do not say that the gentleman has not the information which he says, because I do not know; but I have never said such a thing and never thought of such a thing. I shall treat every question coming from the War Claims Committee as I do every other question, and I shall not be deterred by the buildoxing tactics of the gentleman from Tennessee, nor the threats made here that there shall be no private pension legislation until these war claims are paid.

Mr. McComas then put his proposition to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to report it back within two weeks, and that the bill be placed at the field of the calendar, into the form of a resolution, and It was agreed to.

The resolution was reported to the House.

dar, into the local of a resolution was reported to the House, and Mr. Grosvenor raised the point of order against it, and the Speaker ruled it out of order. The bill therefore went back to the rder. The bin there are cess until 8 o'clock, a recess until 8 o'clock.
The House then took a recess until 8 o'clock, a recess until 8 o'clock. of private pension bills.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Ontside of the

Halls of Congress. WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Senator Hoar has expressed the opinion that Congress will be in session until about Sept. 1. Speaker Reed es no reason why an adjournment cannot he had by June 1. These two countons rapresent fairly the difference between the views of the Senators and the members of the House. As soon as Speaker Reed had secured the adoption of the new House rules he started in to use them for all they were worth in an attempt to rush through legislation at abreakneck speed. Being able to count a quorum whenever he sees fit, the Speaker, with the aid of the few Republicans who control matters in the owing bill — the few Republicans who control matters in the Mr. Flumb-I withdraw the request for House, can break down all opposition and enact legislation at will. Mr. Reed is of the opinion that the most popular thing this Congress can do is to put through the several measures the people, adjourn as soon as no-sible, and go home. An understanding has been arrived at between the leaders of the House on this programme, and an attempt is being made to carrwit out.

A different feeling prevails in the Senate, and that body will present serious opposition to the programme of the House. A group of Senators were discussing the situation to-day, and one of them spoke of the evident desire of Speaker Reed and his colleagues to force an early adournment. This Senator, who is one of the few Republican leaders of the body, said that he did not agree with Mr. Reed, but thought that the Republicans had better stay here and enact legislation as long as they had things all their own way. The Senator then went on to express the opinion that the next House of Representatives would surely be Democratic, and that the best thing for the Republicans to do is to remain here and make hay while the sun shines. There are a great many important schemes of legislation to which the party has rejeatedly given its endorsement, and which would never be enserted into laws if the Democrats should get a majority in both Houses. The Senator's colleagues for the most part agree with him and within the past few days informal conferences have been held, at which the question of final adjournment has been discussed. The prevailing opinion of the Republican Senators is that they should make haste slowly and enact into laws all the important measures to which they are pleiged in order to have a platform of their own making on which to go before the country in the coming elections. The knowledge that this informal decision has been arrived at among the Senators probably had much to do with Senator Hoar's prediction that the dog days will have come and gone before the first session of the Fifty-first Congress is adjourned.

Several hundred invited guests were assembled in the East Room of the White House this evening to enjoy a musical treat arranged by Mrs. Harrison in honor of her guest. Miss Shepard of New York, daughter of Elliott F. Shepard, who arrived this morning for a week's stay. The handsome historic Fast knoom presented its usual gala dress of flowers and paims that completely transforms the deep alcoves and window spaces into a tropical bower. The performers were grouped in the further end of the room, between the two deep windows overlooking the southern park and green stretches beyond, a vertiant bower of paims partially enclosing the space. The President and Mrs. Harrison, with Mrs. Russell itarison, Mrs. McKee, and Miss Shepard, were all present to receive and welcome the distinguished company. The programme opened with the following choice selections: this evening to enjoy a musical treat arranged

The programmes were printed upon sheets of white satin about the size of a sheet of note paper, with the great bird of freedom, the national crost, engraved at the head, and were retained as a pretty souvenir of the occasion.

The conferrees on the Okiahoma bill have practically agreed upon all of the points of difference in the bill, but will hold another meeting to perfect details. By the terms of the sgreement the Cherokee Outlet will not he included in the boundarios of Okiahoma Territory at present, but the Supreme Court of Okiahoma will exercise legal jurisdiction over it instead of the Court at Wightian kan. Whenever the negotiations with the Cherokees result in a concession of their claims to the Outlet, it is to become a part of the Territory without further legislation. The public land strip is included in the Territory, and is to be opened to settlement. Judge Shackleford's court is to

have jurisdiction over the Indian Territory, with enlarged powers, but without an increase of the number of Judges.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads to-day authorized Representative Post Roads to-day authorized Representative Candler of Massachusetts to report to the House, in a modified form, the Blount bill to provide for the erection of Post Office buildings. As amended it provides that there shall be appointed by the Postmaster-General one architect and superintendent of construction, at a smlary of \$4,000, one skilled draughtsman at \$2,000, and not exceeding two skilled draughtsmen at \$1,000 each. The Postmaster-General shall have prepared by the architect of the department, with the assistance of the Supervising Architect of the department, with the assistance of the Supervising Architect of the department, with the assistance of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, a design for Post Office buildings, and he is authorized to construct. In his discretion, buildings in accordance with these designs at any place at which the gross receipts of the Post Office for two years or more preceding shall have exceeded \$3,000, or in county seats \$2,500 each year. The cost of such buildings shall not exceed \$25,000 in any case. Where the receipts do not exceed \$25,000 the cost of the building is to be limited to \$20,000, and receipts to the amount of \$20,000 entitled a place to a building not exceeding \$15,000 in cost. The Postmaster-tieneral is authorized to receive donations of ground as sites for the crection of such building, and when necessary to purchase ground at a price not to exceed year 1801 \$2,000,000. There are nearly 2,000 places in the country that will be affected by the passage of this bill.

A bill introduced to day by Senator Hiscock Candler of Massachusetts to report to the

A bill introduced to day by Senator Hiscock provides that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are in the classified civil ser-vices shall have the right to promotion without competitive examination, the only examina-tion to be one to test, the fitness of the appli-

tion to be one to test the fitness of the appli-cant for promotion.

Hoyd Chrrisen, Commander of the Depart-ment of New York, G. A. R., in a letter to the Senator, complains that veterans are surpassed in examinations by school graduates, who are able to secure a higher per cent, through their recent studies at school. The school questions, he says, have no no-seasary connection with the applicant's fitness for promotion. A similar bill was introduced in House several days ago.

The tribe of Delaware Indians in the Indian The tribe of Delaware Indians in the Indian Territory have requested the Secretary of the Interior to recommend to Congress that the funds now held in trust for them by the Government be placed in their own custody. The Indians maintain that they are fully competent to take care of the money, as is shown by the accumulation of property which they have made. They say further that if they had the money they could get from it a better return than the 5 per cent interest which the Government now rays. The Delawares number about 816, and the fund, including the State bonds, the interest on which the Government guarantees, amounts to nearly \$100,000, A recommendation to Congress that the fund beturned over to the Indians was made by President Cleveland.

The President has granted a pardon in the case of Samuel Weodson, convicted in Kentucky of violating internal revenue laws, and he refused the application for a pardon in the case of Henry A. Schmidt, convicted in Miscouri of violating the Alien Contract Labor law.

Senator Payne to-day introduced a bill to appropriate \$100,000 for the erection of a monument at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, commemorative of Commedore Oliver H. Perry and the men who participated with him in the naval battle of Lake Erie. The selection of a design and expenditure of the monay shall be under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed S. C. Osborn and Eleazer Baldwin Immigrant Inspectors at the port of New York, Win, Fur-ness immigrant Inspector at Ogdensburgh and Fred H. Whitaker Inspector of Customs at New Orleans.

It is reported here that Mrs. Daniel Manning, who has been making a brief visit to the capital en route from the South, is seriously considering a proposition from her friends to make her future home in Washington.

THE PAF OF RAHROAD LABON.

Averages of the Wages Pate to Railroad Employees Throughout the Country. The single subject treated is railroad labor. This report shows that on June 30, 1889, the whole number of railroad corporations in the United States was, approximately, 1.718, and the mileage of these roads, approximately, 1.718, and the mileage of the realization of the road of the country of the road of the country of the ed on a specific schedule of inquiries by the special agents of the department, while the time and the earnings of the employees were taken directly from the pay rolls of the com-

panies. Upon investigating the subject of the relawas extended to about 600 corporations, by which the real railroad business of the country is performed, it was found that 377 companies prohibit the use of intextenting liquors. The remainder either have no rules relating to the subject, or have modified restrictions. Nineteen roads maintain beneficiary institumen injured in the service are being treated. A very lew pay taxes for the support of State and county institutions. Three or four con-tribute to relief funds, and several furnish tribute to relief funds, and several furnish club houses and libraries for the use of certain classes of employees. As a whole, however, it is found that the railroad corporations of this country do not, to any great extent, either naintan beneficiary institutions of their lowest or assist outside institutions, Afair share of the roads assist theirform-pioyees in securing life or accident insurance. Six companies testify that they pension their superannuated and permanently disabled employees. A lew give superannuated employees light work or allow half-time pay, while a number make settlements upon the permanently disabled employees, the number of such on the rolls at the close of the year 1888 being 3.121. A very large number of roads also provide some system of technical education for the men in their shops, and a few roads have exchnical schools for their employees, and in some cases for their families. cases for their families. Commissioner Wright discusses at some length what he believes to be the absurdity of

Commissioner Wright discusses at some length what he believes to be the absurdity of the common aw rule prevailing in Europe and America, which prohibits an injured employee when the injury is the result of the negligence or unlithese of a co-employer. England, Alabame, and Marsachusetts have enacted laws providing that the defence of co-employment shail not be held as a good defence, while other States of the Union have in some degree modified the severity of the common law rule.

The waters side of railroad labor is given very fully in the report. The whole number of specified titles of occupations of the sixty roads in estigated is 1.117. For purposes of treatment in this report these are classified into seventees occupations. The export shows the facts outlined for 21.919 employees. Of this number 224,570 are employed on specified time, as by the day or by the menth, while 17.349 are employed by the mile, the trip, the piece, under contract, or on commission, or a combination of those with day work, or that the rate and time of these last cannot be stated. Looking at the time employee, it is found that of the 224,570 employees involved 56,494, or over 12 jer cent. are employed twenty-five days, or less, out of the whole are employed from twenty-six to fifty days; 31,024, or nearly 19 per cent. Are employed from fitty-one to 100 days, and 18,561, or over 8 per cent. from 101 to 150 days.

As to wages, it is found that over 73 per cent. are paid at rates ranging from \$1 to \$2 per day. The garcers are given to full the em-

As to wages, it is found that over 73 per cent, are paid at rates ranging from \$1 to \$2 per day. The average daily rate of all the employees paid by specific time on the sixty roads is \$1.64, yet nearly 61 per cent, of the whole number received less than the average rate of all, while only about 39 per cent, received above the average for all. It is also shown that of the whole number off employees 101.905 earn less than \$100 per year. 35.621 earn from \$201 to \$200 per year, and 21.517 earn from \$201 to \$300 per year. The average earnings on all the sixty roads per year is \$443, although less than 60 per cent, of all carn less than this average.

less than 60 per cent. of all carn less than this average.

The report shows the average daily rate of pay in each of the seven groups of seventeen occupations. Baggagamsters, for instance, employed in group one receive on an average \$1.78 per day; in group two, \$1.54 per day; group three, \$1.82; group four, \$1.46; group five, \$1.10; group aix, \$1.79; group seven, \$2; average, \$1.63. The brakemen in the same groups receive \$1.50 in the first, \$1.73 in the second, \$1.24 in the third, \$1.85 in the fourth, \$1.95 in the fifth, \$1.75 in the sixth, and \$1.96 in the seventh; average, \$1.75. The average pay ner day of locom tive engineers in each of the seven groups is \$3.32 in the first, \$3.77 in the fourth, \$4.55 in the fifth and \$2.79 in the sixth. No average is given for the seventh.

King of Medicines

Is the Title Its Wonderful Cures Have Fairly Won for Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sarsaparilla does possess curative power liar to mine that I decided to try it. So a bottle Pecular to Itself, and vastly superior to other was bought, and to my great gratification the medicines. It is only stating the simple FACT.

This is proven by the extraordinary cures

BEGAN TO FEEL. Hood's Sarsaparilla is continually accomplishing often in cases where other preparations have signally failed, and where the best medical skill has not met with success. For scrofula in every form, and all the dis-eases or affections arising from impure blood,

Hood's Sarsaparilla, if given A FAIR TRIAL. may be relied upon to effect the desired result. We commend to your reading the following frank statement, freely sent us by a well-

known and respected young man of Kendall-

"When I was 14 years of age I was confined to my bed for several months by an attack of rheumatism, and when I had partially recovered I did not have the use of my legs, so that I had to go on crutches. About a year or so later, scrofula, in the form of

WHITE SWELLINGS. appeared on various parts of my body, and for eleven years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed for about six years. In that time ten or eleven of these sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. Several times pieces of bone worked out of the sores. Father did everything possible to secure relief for me, consulting physicians here at home and from elsewhere. None succeeded, and I became discouraged and hated the sight of a doctor, because they always frightened me when they said they would have to scrape the

nd was disheartened because all this time I was such a burden to my parents. 'In the spring of 1886 I went to Chicago to

bone, or probe or cut out the sores. I feared

I NEVER SHOULD GET WELL.

BEGAN TO FEEL BETTER.

This strengthened my faith in the medicine and in a short time I was up and out of doors. To make a long story short, I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla according to directions for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the bottles. I had become so fully released from the chains of disease that I began to look for work.

I secured a condition with the Piles t Walles. I secured a position with the Flint & Walling Mig. Co., on Sept. 5, 1887, and since that time HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is nearly or quite expelled from my system. I always feel well, am in good spirits, and have a good appetite. I always have Hood's Sarsaparilla in the house, and occasionally take a little to keep my system in order, for I regard it my constant friend. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other owing to loss of bone and the scres formerly on my right log. I can fully recommend Hood's Sarsaparills, for it has been a great blessing to me, and to my friends my recovery seems

ALMOST MIRACULOUS, I still keep as a memento the little book, 'A Day with the Circus,' which led me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the lion's nead on the cover suggests to me that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of all medicines.

"WILLIAM A. LEHR "9 North Railroad st., " Kendaliville, Ind."

What More Is Necessary?

Surely, after reading the above, not even the most skeptical can doubt the peculiar power of Hood's Sar-aparilla in purifying the blood, visit a sister, as it was thought a change of driving out disease, and imparting health and air and scene might do me good. But I was vigor. "The greater includes the less," and if confined to my bed most of the time I was | Hood's Sarsaparilla will accomplish such there. In July there was placed in my hands | cure as this, it will certainly cure other cases a little book entitled 'A Day with a Circus,' of scrofula, salt rheum, and all diseases or af in which I found statements of cures by feedlons arising from impure or poisonous state

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Fold by druggists. St; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

THE ELLIE'S COTILLON.

Dance and Beception of the Cream of Col-

ored Society.

fourth annual cotillon and reception on Thurs

day evening in Adalphi Hall, Fifty-second

street and Seventh avenue. It was an invita-

tion ball, conducted by Mr. William F. Jack-

son. Mr. C. M. Johnson, Mr. Joseth A. Thomas.

Mr. John Tinsley, and Mr. Charles Day. Even-

ing dress was vigorously exacted. At the en-

trance to the hall, over the doorway, was a big

floral design composed of white immortelles,

with the legend in red immortellus: "Elite;

There were twenty two numbers on the pro-

PRINTER ALLEN'S SUICIDE. His Face in a Vessel in Which Was a

Sponge Saturated With Chloroform,

The death of James A. Allen of 61 Hicks

street. Brooklyn, it has been discovered, re-

suited from inhaling chloroform. On Monday

his wife was summoned to Hudson to attend the funeral of her mother, and he was to join

her and her two children there on Wednesday.

Having failed to do so his wife telephoned to

the revellers home.

The Élite Dancing Class, colored, had its

100 Doses One Dollar ARTIST GOATCHER VANISHES. Property He Has Left Behind.

Judge Truax yesterday issued two attachments against the property of Philip W. Goatcher, the scenic artist, who, it is alleged, has gone to Europe. One of the attachments is in the suit of John H. Young, who was up to April, 14 Goatcher's partner, and who claims \$000. The other is in favor of Walter S. Poor and James King Duffy, Goatcher's attorneys, who

sue for \$1,500. The ground of both attachments is that Goatcher has left the State intending to defraud eleditors.

The ailldavit of Charles Wilson Smith, one of Poor & Duffy's clerks, says that Goatcher said he could not stay in this country and live with his wife or pay her alimony. Smith told him that to leave the country would work fraud upon his friends, who had trusted him. Goatcher promised Smith that he would stay Goatcher had an interview on Monday with his partner and his counsel and a plan of all his debts. Contcher said he was come to Philadelphia to complete a contract and would be gone a few days. It has been ascertained that he sailed on April 15 on the Guion steam-

ship Wyoming, having telegraphed from Philship Wyoming, having telegraphed from Philadelphia for his ticket, and gone on board upon his arrival hore. Mr. Smith now remembers that Goatcher said:

"I am in a bad hele: I have got to get out of this country and fool them all. I am the man that earned the money. There can't get the best of me, for when I sten everything stops.

Mr. Poor makes an adidaxit in which he says that Goatcher declared, after a suit against his wife for divorce tailed, that he would never live with her surport here or law her allimony. live with her, support her, or pay her alimony. He said he would get his children and go to

fioral design composed of white immortelles; with the legend in red immortelles; "Elite: 1890, Welcome." There were guests from Boston. Newport. Hastings. Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Pome of the names are:

Mr and Mrs. Rattedge. Mr. and Mrs. William A. Johnson. Mr and Mrs. Lawer Illi. Mr. and Mrs. M. Stewart. Mr. William Stalmard, Mr. Edmand standard Mr. Mol. of the line of th There were twenty-two numbers on the brogramme. Mr. W. F. Jackson, with a large bine and white satin badge, with the gill letters "Floor Conductor" flashing on his broast, led the opening cotillon with Miss Wright. The dinner was served table d hote, and was accompanied by champagne. It was daylight before the last waitz. "Blooming Youth," sent the resulters born.

committed at the immediate presence of the court.

The Court reviews the encourstances of Cheate's discovery, and his being brought into court and released immedia ely thereafter. This was urged as a bar to the proceeding under which Choate is now hold, but the General Term holds this position untenable, and says that there was no trial at all. Choate was the there was no trial at all. Choate was brought in merely that there might be inquiry as to the disturbance. All that the indee determined was that in their condition of the case he was not in a position to adjudicate thereon, and Choate was permitted to depart. End of the Picture Sale at Silo's, mED

The sale of the modern oil paintings belonging to J. M. Burt of Brooklyn and C. F. I merson of this city ended yesterday afternoon in Silo's art galleries, 43 Liberty street. The attendance was large. The bidding was lively, and good prices were obtained for the sixty-eight paintings sold. The prize of the afternoon was Schenek's "Caught in a Bliz zard." The bidding started at \$500, and advanced rapidly to \$1.020, when it was knocked down to Mr. Wirslow of this city, "The Floca," by Jacque, brought \$600; "Unerpected," by Laupheimer, brought \$500, and bilco's "liver Scene" sold for \$410. The pictures that brought upwards of \$100 were:

 her nephew to make inquiries. He called at the office of the Freausy Tregram, where his uncle was employed as a compositor, and learning that he had not been at work since saturday, he went to the Hicks street house. All the doors were looked and the blinds drawn. He forced open the front door. He discovered his uncle lying dead on the floor in a dark room off the kitchen. His face was in a collender resting in a soundish in which there was a sponge saturated with chloroform, and it was evident he had made this arrangement so that he could inhale the deadly vapor. He was 50 sears old and was a war veteran. He had suffered for many years with acute rheumatism, and it is sucposed he was driven to suicide by an unusually severe attack. He fore making the arrangements to kill himself, he had dreesed himself neatly and gone to a barter's and got shaved and had his hair trimmed.	lively, and good prices were obtained for sixty-eight paintings sold. The prize of afternoon was Schenck's "Gaught in a 1 zard." The bidding started at \$500, and vanced rapidly to \$1.00, when it was know down to Mr. Whislow of this city. "The Floo by Jacque, brought \$600; "Unexpected." Laupheimer, brought \$500, and bloo's "Scene" sold for \$410. The pictures that brought wards of \$100 were: Teniers Dutch inn. \$11 Basg. Picture Rook \$15 Bohnson vairfal; \$1 Ficust Le Discust* \$2 Traticis* Bash \$1 Room. Norning \$1 Room. Norning \$2 Norman Evening \$1 Schmool. Hamiles \$2 Schmool. Hamiles \$2 Schmool. Themes \$3 Schmool. Themes \$4 Schmool. Themes \$4 Schmool. The Sch
One Senator Shakes Another.	Velten, The Hunt I Hagborg, 'On the Fands at Norway' is cordered Landscape.'
 OTTAWA. April 18.—In the Senate yesterday, in the discussion on the Walter divorce case, Sanator Kaulbach, a derman Canadian, spoke against granting a decree, and Senator Sandford, who is a very small man, and who was formerly a tailor in Hamilton, Mrs. Walter's residence, derided Mr. Kaulbach's remarks furnetly after advocutment the two Sanators met in the other and Mr saulbach server bind of the smaller senator and save time a severe shaking. He called him several opproformes names and finally challenged him to fight outside the building. Several taides who were present shrinked and were greatly frightned. Senator Saudford retreated and took ratuge in the Speaker's room where a tea party was being held.	Moran Mt Lesert 1 Natitation Mt Lesert 2 Natitation Mt Lesert 3 Nati

THE LEGISLATORS AT WORK.

A NEW BALLOT REFORM BILL MADE

King to Kill the Anti-Police Spy Bill.

The Aqueduct Claims Bescued from Sudden Death and Progressed in the Assem-biy-Stacks of Bills Killed-Fallare of Mr.

ALBANY, April 18.-Ballot reform legislation sailing smoothly on the placid surface and the Aqueduct Claim bill in a turbulent eddy were the features of the short Friday session to-day. Senator Saxton offered for printing a substitute for his last venture, that had come to be known as the Baby Ballot Reform bill. The substitute is the joint product of its introducer and Prof. Collins, H. E. Deming, and Assemblymen Marsh and Voorhis of the New Jersey Legislature. The latter were the chief cooks in getting up the compromise ballot re form bill that was passed in Trenton. Prof. Collins is a member of the New York State ommission for the Revision of the Statutes. examining the grist of the Legislative mill when that work has to be done under high pressure, as at this stage of the session. Mr. Deming is an amateur, and represents the wonderfully made-up Ballot Reform League as much as he represents anything. Senator Saxton is Senator Saxton. The agreement of these representatives of the various schools of doc tors of the franchise promises to result in the passage of the bill. It purports to be ramed with a view to meet all of the objections

raised by Gov. Hill to the ballot reform bills heretofore passed by the Legislature. ' The bill was made a special order for Monday night. The Aqueduct Claims bill got caught in an eddy that resulted in a very peculiar scene in the Assembly. The favorable report of the Committee on Cities, dissented from by Messrs. Blumenthal, Saunders, and Hoag, stirred up the fuss. Mr. Hoag moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee, saying that there were grave constitutional questions involved that should be considered by that committee. He called for the ayes and nees to put everybody con record, and gently bluffed the dodgers by inquiring whether everybody could be compelled to vote, Speaker Husted blandly responded that everybody could be made to vote by the order of the House. Mr. Hoag did not press this point, and the motion to recommit to the Judiciary Committee was voted down, 61 to 40.

Mr. Hoag moved to recommit to the Committee on littles with instructions to strike out the enacting clause. He said that the bill was an extraordinary one. Its ostensible burpose was to facilitate the settlement of claims in connection with the vonstruction of the vrotor Aqueduct, but its real purpose was to create a special tribunal to establish the valuitity of Blumenthal, Saunders, and Hong, stirred up

connection with the construction of the trotor. Aqueduct, but its real purpose was to create a special tribunal to establish the validity of some immense claims that should go to the courts to be a quidicated upon.

A zealous advocate of the bill moved to table the motion, and the House became confused. The vote was all split up, some friends and some opponents of the bill voting for the motion to table. It was carried, it to do.

Some time clapsed and other business got a little consideration before it was discovered by the fighters for the claim that in tabling a motion to recommit for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause they had tabled the bill. Leader Sheehan knifted his brows and promptly moved to reconsider the vote to

tion to recommit for the purpose of striking out the enacting clause they had tabled the bill. Leader Sheehan knitted his brows and promptly moved to reconsider the vote to table, and the alse was full of excited members while the roll call went on. Yeas 61, navs 33, was the result. Then he moved the previous question on Mr. Hoar's motion to recommit the bill and strike out the enacting clause, and when the roll had been called twice, resulting in 36 yeas and 61 nays. Mr. Hoag asked whether a motion to compel the members to vote would be in order. Speaker Husted said that such a motion would be entertained as in order, and inquired who the gentleman from New York Mr. Hoag desired to compet to vote. But he declared it impossible to put such a wague and general motion as was indicated by the reply: "Everybody who has not veted." Mr. Hoag was nonplussed. He had not kent a tally sheet; but as his e-es moved over the chamber they fell upon Republican Leader Fish, who heromembered had not voted. "I move that the gentleman from Putnam be compelled to vete. he said.

The motion was but amid considerable confusion and was voted down. Mr. Fish nearly wagging his head off as he shook it negatively in response to the injuring glances turned to him from all parts of the chamber. He did not want to vote, and would have refused had the motion prevailed as he was formerly an Aqueduct Commiscioner, and says he does not consider it proper that he should be required to vote on a question affecting the aqueduct. The other business in the Assembly consisted of the reception of multitudinous committee reports, and stacks of bills were thus killed. Many of the bictures use and peculiar bits of legislation, such as Sir Frederick Nixon's bill to establish county rogues galleries, went down in the wreck.

Chairman Francis Volney King of the Fixelse Committee had reported favorably—of course, against his dissenting vote. It was the Anti-Police Spy bill, introduced by Mr. Endres of lutifato, which makes it unlawful for policemen, agents o

that Goatcher declared, after a suit against his wife for divorce ained, that would prevent any efforts at the enforcement his wife for divorce laided, the would prevent any efforts at the resonant the suit is with her, support her, or pay her alimony. It is not divorce that the would him such a course would injure his friends and his creditors, but he said he couldn't help it.

John W. Blackman an attendant at the studies of the couldn't help it.

John W. Blackman an attendant at the studies of the course of the c

One of Hiscock's Appointers Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

ROCHESTER, At ril 18. At ram Bogardus, superintendent of mails in the Rochester Post Office, was arrested this aftern on by United States Inspectors Bartshorn and Coates on was taken before United State: Commissioner Gilbert and held in the sum of \$13,000. He will be examined next Monday, Soveral decoyletters were found upon him. The Post Office officials have known for several months that some employee of the Rochaster cilico was stealing. The Inspectors have visited the office several times and consulted with Rogardus, who was not sussected until a few days ago. Rogardus was formerly head clerk on the Chicago and New York Hallway Post Office running from Syracuse to New York, Howas appointed to this office last May through the influence of Senator Hiscock, Rogardus is 35 years old, and has a wife and child. was taken before United States Commissioner

Recorder Smyth Prescribes for Heart Dis-

James Biober pleaded guilty vesterday in the General Sessions of steading falls word to Lewelry from the trunk of Eugene Gerlach, a fellow is igeratible Kant reventy third street, on Feb. 26. Dieber fied to Pilla burgh, and was blought back upon an extradition war burgh, and was brought back upon an extraction warrant. Nour Honor, said Lawyer Beringer, my client is an unfortunate man. When he strict these articles
he was in love with a girl in Fittsburgh, and wanted
money to so there to meet her.

Tabaw, interposed Recorder Smyth who is not santimental. Pont tell his anything so nonsented. We
had substantially the same rubbleh tool by yeterday,
in another case where the defendant a married man,
and that he repetved \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ as from the rubby woman he
concluded he sent he sport the trippfrees and remain
with his effe and oddl. But he sid not return the
money. Invised, he bound as \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ to watch for himself,
and save the react of the money to ha family. Mor
client will be thoroughly cared of his sort of heart dis
asses where I am going he soud him. I sentence you,
Bieber, to State prison for two years and six months. Morses, Enrringes, &c.

BRADLEY WAGONS.

plantifacture an extensive and company, inges in great variety & company, and Murray st.

In our new repository intre-stock Buckboards, Suesie, Phaetons, Rose varts, all styles, Driving Wagons, Surreys, Depot Wagons, Wagonettes, Sesat Montain burkboards, best gods, our own make BACINE WAGON AND CARRITAGE CO., 77-70 Wooster St., N. T. FOR SALE—One pony, phaeton, and harness; pony 16 hands high and a good saddle pony. Callat.
A. SNI DIKER'S Stable, Vroom st., Newark.

FOR SALE A victoria, by Demorat; little used one season, and in the order price 700. Address VICTORIA, Post Office box 2,784. POR SALE-A top surrey wagon. Apply at Guarantee Storage, 511 West distat. VICTORIA POR SALE, good order, \$250, 238 West

New stock dry goods launder, milk grocers, butchers, butchers, bunchers, and carpenters wagons. Full line light delivery wagons for country use, Racing Watth University Described by New York.

\$100 BUYS two large Norman mares, both in foal. Riding Arademies,

WEST ENDRIDING ACADEMY

WM. F. DEAN PROPRIETOR, L. DEAN PROPRIETOR, L. DIES MISH RIDE on Monday, from the dr. R. DE FRIE MUSIC RIDE every Friday evening, from the localcock, PROP. E. H. P. ATT. MANAGER, CENTRAL PARK RIBING ACADEMY AND TRAINING AND ROADDING STABLES.
7TH AV. FROM 58TH TO SOTH ME. CIRCULARS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

BAVIS & MARSHALL, Ladies' and Misses' Riding Habita, Boys' Military School Uniforms. 216 WEST 125TH ST. EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS: illustrated catalognes free.

KELPING TRACK OF LARRY.

Barney Martin Hauls Up the Evening Post Man on a Fresh Charge of Libel,

Another warrant for the arrest of Larry Godkin, editor of the Evening Post, was issued yesterday by Police Justice White. The com-plainant was Barney Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, who had Larry arrested on Wednesday for libel. On Thursday, Barney alleges, Larry libelled him again. Mr. Martin. in his affidavit, does not call Mr. Godkin Larty. although Mr. Godkin habitually calls Mr. Mar-tin Barney. This is Mr. Martin's affidavit:

Bernard F. Martin, being duly aworn, deposes and says that he is a citizen and resident of the city and county of New York, that on or about the 17th day of April, 1802, one Edwin L. Godkin was the editor and manager of a certain daily newspaper printed, published, and circulated within the city and county of New York under the name of the Evening Past, that as deponent is informed and verily believes to be true, the said Edwin L stockin, on the said 17th day of April, 1880, had, and now has, the control, management, and direction of the said newspaper, and that the article hereinafter complained

has, the control, management, and direction of the said newspaper, and that the article hereinafter complained of was prepared under the direction and with the knowledge of said R. L. toolkin, and the said article was published and circulated by his direction and with his knowledge and approval.

Beponent further says that the said Edwin L. Godkin unlawfully, wickedly, and matchously, intending to injure and prejudice the said Bernard F. Martin, this deponent, and to expose him to him, to be shouned and avoided, and injure him in his business and occupation, and to bring him into scandal, public contempt, infanty, and disgrace, old on the rith day of April, 1880, in the said city of New York, unlawfully, wickedly, and maletonisty write and publish or cause to be written or published the faise, scandalous, malicious, and defamatory matter of and convening the said Bernard F. Martin, that is to say.

Bernard J. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, who was indiced last month by the Grand Jury for brittery in taking \$750 from tharles to Francklyn, and who excepted trial the indictments being quasified because the offence being a misdemeasior and not a felious, but become outlawed, more than two years had been controlled and convenient and published on and indictions asserting that the deponent had accurately increased and published that the deponent had except conviction and published to said effence through the operation of the statute of limitations assertion that the deponent had not unlikely and county of New York presided over by the Hum teerine C. Burrett, one of the dustices of him terms, which and influence that deponent had been found to the said coffence through the city and county of New York preside over by the Hum teerine C. Burrett, one of the dustices of him terms of the proper of the suppress of the said count of the said coffence through the said count of the said co

this determine and of wreasing vengeners upon him, because he the said deponent, had complained to a police magistrate of the said stocking that he the said Godsin, was wanted in the said stocking the statutes of this state in relating a paintable containing faise and recombined detamatory fluids concerning this deponent at the cate of five cents, for every copy of said possent at the cate of five cents, the every copy of said a number of the said state of the cents of the cents of the said states of the said states of the said the said and the said states of the said states of the said states of the said states of the cents and the said of offen before the remove compelled to suspend the said institutation and to forfels the profits which he had theretofors derived from the circumitation and said of the said institution to be revenired upon the said deponent publish the said defamatory and scanda one matter concerning this deponent, the said Bernard F. Martin, whereupon the said struard F. Martin pass that the said favin I dodwin be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

Officer Bernard F. Connolly was sent to arrest Larry, but the editor circumvented him and appeared in court with his counsel, De Lancey Nicell. W. Bourke Cockran appeared for Martin. Mr. Nicoli asked for the discharged of the ollier on the ground that the article was clear-pressly stated that Martin was not guilty of the bory, and that he had been discharged, I awyer Cockran said that the article was clear-pressly stated that Martin was not guilty of the bory, and that he had been discharged, I awyer Cockran said that the article was clear-pressly mended to convey the meaning that Martin was cuilty. Instice White held Larry Godkin in \$500 for trial. Horace White as usual, furnished ball.

STOPPED BY A CRUEL PARENT. Young George Preston's Bold Attempt to

George Preston, 18 years old, of Greenport, L. I. is in love with Miss Sadie Fields, 17 years old, of Trenton, N. J. She has been visiting her aunt in that place. Miss Fields left Green-nort on the steamer Shelter Island for New York on Thursday night. It was understood she was going home. Young Preston drove to Orient,a village six miles east of Gerenport, one of the steamer's landings. He had drawn his money, \$65, out of the Southold Savings Bank. and he intended joining Miss Fleids on the boat at Orient. His father heard of the affair, and quietly hoarded the boat when it left Green, ort. He went in the cabin to await developments. Miss Fleids discovered him, and when the boat was made fast at Orient she ran out to the gangulark and called to young Preston, who was waiting impatiently to board the heart. the beat:

"George, your father is on board! Your father is on board." Nothing daunted George resolved to beard the lion, and attempted to board the boat, but his father appeared and told him he would have to go back to direction. He would not even allow him to bid his sweetheart good-by. The young man sais hawill quit his home at the first opportunity.

That Encounter in Baitimore. E. Capt. J. Frank Supplee of Bultimore, who had a fistle encounter with a brother Alderman on April 2, writes to The Sea that its account of the affair got turned upolice down on its way to New York. Instead of his calling Alderman to New York. Instead of his calling Alderman Hoffman a liar and getting knocked out. Alderman Hoffman used the contract to him and was the one to late. According to the Baltimore papers, politics had nothing to do with the affair. It was all due to a joke, wongly construed and quickly resent in the heat of the moment. Both men have long been firm triends and their little ind-unforstanding hasn't altered their relations, the Captain any a

A Message from Peter Hantey's Chost. William Trannan found on a fruit stand in front of 40 Deshrossis street vesterday a cigarette box with "Look inside" scrawled on the cover. The box was empty but on the bottom was written in a clumsy hand: Peter Hunter : drounded my self has night at Food of canal st. Live in Albany at my father he is a Eugineer thear.

On the inside of the cover of the box was:

The l'eople's line dock was searched, but no corpse was joind. But the Bursau of Information at Police Headquarters sent a telegrem to Albany.